THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.*—

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum in *advance*—or $2 50 if not paid within *three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

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Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS,

CIRCULARS, Cards, WAY BILLS, PAMPHLETS, Labels, HORSE BILLS,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Salisbury, N. C., September 9, 1842.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with Side arms, for the purpose of drill and Court martial;—and, on Thursday, the 13th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

Captains will make their returns on the day of Drill.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't.

The Old Business Revived.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING sold the old establishment which they formerly occupied, have commenced business in two shops one of which was formerly occupied by John Shaver, dec'd., on the lower end of Water street, and the other by John Hielick, dec'd., on Main street nearly opposite the old Jail, where they intend carrying on the

Blacksmithing Business

in all its various branches, and not to be surpassed by any in the State. They will always be prepared to shoe a team of horses in one hour.

They hope, by strict attention to business and by doing work good, cheap, neat, and quick, to merit the patronage of their old friends and the public in general.

FREDERICK MOWRY,
JAMES SAWYERS.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 9, 1842. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.

E. R. BECKHEAD.

March 11, 1842. tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq., and is presumed generally well known. The track contains

260 ACRES,

more of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Grant's Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably health.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Lunatic's Cunning.—A very laughable incident occurred at the Lunatic Asylum near this place a short time ago. A parish officer from the neighborhood of Middleton, took a Lunatic to the Asylum pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to rouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster, it was too late to proceed to the Asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning, the lunatic got up, and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrates' order for his own detention, which of course led him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not unfrequently display, he made the best of his way to the Asylum, saw one of the keepers, told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day, adding,

"He's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the madman, and that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him and not believe a word he says."

The keeper of course promised compliance and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the overseer still asleep. He awoke him and they sat down to breakfast together.

"You are a very lazy fellow to be lying in bed all day. I have had a good long walk this morning."

"Indeed!" said the overseer, "I should like to have a walk after breakfast; perhaps you will go with me?"

The lunatic assented; and after breakfast they set out, the overseer had the way towards the Asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to examine whether his orders were safe. When they got in sight of the Asylum, the lunatic exclaimed,

"What a fine house this is!"

"Yes," said the overseer; "I should like to see the inside of it."

"So should I," observed the lunatic.

"Well," said the other, "I dare say they will let us look through; however, I'll ask."

They went to the door; the overseer rang the bell; and the keeper, whom the lunatic had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants.

The overseer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced it, and gave it to the keeper saying, "this is the man I spoke to you about; you will take care of him, shave his head, and put a straight waistcoat on him." The man immediately laid hands upon the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was a madman and he the keeper; but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all procure his liberation. He was taken away, and became so very obstreperous, that a straight waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head shaved *secundum artem*. Meanwhile the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people were of course, not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; and they asked him with great trepidation what he had done with ———. "Done with him," said the madman, "why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, raving mad;" which, indeed, was not very far from the truth; for the wits of the poor overseer were well nigh overset by his unexpected detention and subservient treatment; further inquiry was forthwith made, and it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it.

Amusing.—It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance. Every body knows the anecdote about Sir Isaac Newton and the apple, Dr. Jenner and the milk maid, John Bunyan and Perkin, &c., &c. But every body does not know the anecdote of Sir Peter Pantop, who found the bottom of a coal pit by chance. I proceed therefore to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarreling with one of his workmen the day previous to the catastrophe I am now narrating, relating to the wages. There are two ways of descending into coal pits. The usual way is to be wound down in a machine; but they to whom the exit and entrance are matters of custom, content themselves to descending by grasping a rope, which communicates to a counteracting pully. The weight of the individual thus carries homewards without dislocation. Sir Peter, on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual in utter darkness. Judge of his horror, when reaching the extremity of his journey, he found that his feet failed to touch the ground. He instantly thought that the workman with whom he had quarrelled had in revenge cut short the rope. He screamed and bawled till he was hoarse; but all the operatives had sojourned to their dinner. At length his strength failed him; he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to atoms in the unfathomable abyss, and found that he had been for a full hour screaming, about three inches from the ground.—Here was a chance discovery which nettled Sir Peter sorely; insomuch that he felt half angry with himself for not having been precipitated some hundred feet, according to his reasonable expectations.

Got Bit.—The Philadelphia Express states that a gentleman in Philadelphia who had his pocket picked at the Post Office, procured a small snapping turtle, which he stowed away, head upwards, in the pocket of his long tailed blue, and thus provided, went to the scene of his former misadventure to take out a better. While standing in the crowd, waiting his turn, he felt a "nibble," as the fishermen call it, and knew thereby that some light fingered gentleman had mistaken the young reptile for a pocket wallet. Our friend enjoyed a quiet laugh to himself, and suffered the business to proceed. Presently a struggle commenced, a half suppressed exclamation, and the hand of the rogue was suddenly withdrawn, the turtle keeping a fast grip to one of his fingers. "Some one has picked my pocket," said our friend turning himself around when the delinquent was holding up his hand in an agony—the snapper held on, like a bull dog—a stream of blood was running down on the floor, and the poor detected rascal, his eyes streaming with tears, begged for mercy. He was ordered to clear out with his booty, which he speedily did, and no doubt he was as anxious to get rid of his prize as he had been, in the first place, to obtain it.

DEATH.

[BY PERCY B. SHELLEY.

"There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."

The pale, the cold, and mouldy smile
Which the meteor beam of a starless night
Sheds on a lonely and sea-girt isle,
Ere the dawning of morn's undoubted light,
Is the flame of life so fickle and wan
That flits round our steps till their strength is gone.

O man! hold thee on in courage of soul
Through the stormy shades of thy worldly way;
And the billows of cloud that round thee roll
Shall sleep in the light of a wondrous day,
Where earth and heaven shall leave thee free
To the universe of destiny.

This world is the nurse of all we know,
This world is the mother of all we feel,
And the coming of death is a fearful blow
To brain uncompassed with nerves of steel,
When all that we know, or feel, or see,
Shall pass like an unreal mystery.

The secret things of the grave are there,
Where all but this frame must surely be,
Though the fine-wrought eye and the wondrous ear
No longer will live to hear or see.
All that is great and all that is strange,
In the boundless realm of unending change.

Who telleth a tale of unspeaking death?
Who liftcth the veil of what is to come?
Who [illegible] that are beneath
The wide-winding caves of the [illegible]?
Or uniteth the hopes of what shall be
With the tears and the love for that which we see?

THE MYSTERIOUS MUSIC.

This strange, wild and yet unaccounted for—this fairy-like music still floats over the beautiful bay in front of Mrs. McRea's at West Pascagoula, and was distinctly heard by a party on Monday morning last. It was about daylight when the music first struck up, and after slowly rising as it were from the water immediately under the boat, circling about in the air for little time, it finally appeared to separate and fly off in different directions, until the last cadence died in the distance. At first the sounds, to use the remark of a gentleman present, were like the notes of a big pipe, then they resembled the humming of a bee in a small and confined room, and finally, as they were losing themselves in air, floated off like the wild strains of the Æolian harp.—*N. O. Pleasure.*

We can bear witness to the foregoing facts, having upon two occasions heard the *mysterious music* ourself—each time, about daybreak, when at least a mile from the shore, on a fishing excursion. There are several legends touching these mysterious sounds. One of them relates to the extinction of the Pascagoula tribe of Indians, the remnant of which, many years ago, it is said, deliberately entered the waters of the bay and drowned themselves, to escape capture and torture, when attacked by a formidable neighboring tribe. There is another legend, as well authenticated as traditionary history can well be, to the effect, that about one hundred years ago, three families of Spaniards, who had provoked the resentment of the Indians of the country, were beset by the savages, and to avoid massacre and pollution, marched into the bay, a few rods above the hotel now kept by Mrs. McRea, and were all drowned—men, women and children. The tradition adds, that the Spaniards went down to the waters following a drum and pipe, and singing as enthusiasts are said to do when about to commit self immolation. The negroes on the coast assert most positively that the sounds that at intervals sweep with mournful cadence over the bay, are uttered by the spirits of those hapless families; nor will remonstrance against their superstition abate their terror when the wailing is heard.—*N. O. Bee.*

INFLUENCE OF WATER UPON NUTRITION.

Water influences vegetation not only by the nutritive principles furnished to plants by its decomposition, but by means wholly physical, and which we shall first consider.

The first effect of water upon a soil appropriated to vegetation is, to moisten and divide the earth, and consequently to favor the extension of roots, the introduction of air, and the developement of seeds.

The second is that of conveying to the seed the first aliment required by it, oxygen, which that liquid always holds in solution, in a greater or less degree, and which is, as I have already observed, the principal agent in germination.

The third office performed by water is that of dividing the manure applied to the soil, of dissolving some portions of it, and conveying them to the organs of the plants in a state fitted for their digestion and nourishment.

All kinds of water are not equally suitable for this purpose; rain water, which is the purest, and contains the most air of any, is also the best for supplying the wants of plants. Generally speaking, those streams which have their rise in granite or primitive calcareous mountains, are favorable to vegetation; but it is necessary that they should flow through soils free from metallic salts or earth; and that they should have traversed, houses being used in agriculture, a sufficient space to have become impregnated with a due portion of atmospheric air.

Streams may not be pure, and yet may be very serviceable for watering the soil, especially if they carry, or hold in solution, certain salts favorable to plants, and some vegetable or animal substances.

When plants have yielded to water all their soluble portions, the subsequent decomposition of their insoluble fibres furnishes new soluble products, which serve for nourishment; water imbibes these as fast as they are formed, and transports them to the plants with which it comes in contact. In this manner dead plants supply food to the growing, and all the elements composing the first are found differently combined in the last.—*Chaptal's Chemistry.*

POLITICAL.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

At the conclusion of the great debate on the passage of the Tariff in the Senate, Mr. CALHOUN made the following impressive review of the character of the bill, and the consequences of its enactment:

Mr. Calhoun said he felt it due to himself, and those he represented, that he should give his opinion on this bill, and the reasons that were alleged for its passage. The hour was late, and the time short, and he should be as brief as possible.

He would begin with premising that it was apparent a large portion of the party in power were much embarrassed in determining how they should vote on this bill. But, if he might be permitted to decide, he would say that, if they had some cause for mortification, (as they certainly had,) they had still greater for exultation. If one of their favorite measures was lost by its passage; another, and still greater and more important favorite would become a law, if appearance did not deceive. For his part, he regarded this bill (now, as he feared, on the eve of passage) as a measure more thoroughly for protection, and less for revenue, than any which had ever been submitted for the consideration of the Senate. It is the same, without material alteration, excepting the omission of the duty on tea and coffee, which recently passed this body, and fell under the veto of the Executive. That, he had already shown, was, all things considered, the most onerous ever introduced into the Senate. What he now proposed was, to show that the burden proposed was more for protection, and less for revenue, than any preceding measure, not excepting the one vetoed.

An examination of this bill will show that there is not an article manufactured in the country, nor one which might come into competition with one that is, that is not subject to high protective duties. In the latter description may be placed linen, silks, worsted—which, though not articles manufactured in the country, are subject to as high duties as those that are, in order to give the home manufacturers of cotton and woollens the exclusive monopoly, if possible, of the market. To this may be added, that there is not a raw material scarcely, on which the manufactures operate, or any material which is necessary to the process of manufacturing, which is not admitted duty free, or subject to a very light one. But this is not all. Most of the articles for which the exports of domestic manufactures are exchanged abroad, are subject to light duties; and the two principal ones (tea and coffee) for which they are exchanged, are admitted duty free. It is that, as he had stated, which makes the main difference between this and the vetoed bill. On the other hand, all the articles for which the agricultural products of the country, including provisions of every description, and the great staples of the country, are almost exclusively exchanged, are subject to high duties: such as wines, silks, worsteds, cottons, linens, cutlery, hardware, woollens, and the other products of England and the continent. The bill, in short, is framed throughout with the greatest art and skill, to exempt, as far as possible, one branch of industry from all burdens and sacrifices, and to subject the other exclusively to them; and well may our political opponents raise their heads, amidst their many defeats, and exult at beholding a favorite measure—one, above all others, indispensable to their entire system of policy—almost to be consummated; and that, unfortunately, by aid from our ranks. Who could have believed, but a few days since, that such an event would shortly occur?

It results from all that is stated, that this bill is so constructed as to give the greatest amount of protection, with the least of revenue, in proportion to the rates of the duties proposed, which all of the utmost skill of its authors could combine; and its result will be the least amount of revenue in proportion to the burden on the consumer. In that respect, there is no other bill ever passed to be compared to it; no, not that of 1816, nor 1824, nor 1828; nor even its immediate predecessor, the bill vetoed; for that fell far short, in consequence of the omission of the duty in this on tea and coffee. He hazarded little in saying that, if the duties it imposes on the protected articles were reduced two-thirds, they would yield a third more to the treasury; and that for every dollar this bill puts into the public coffers, it will put three at least into the pockets of the manufacturers unless (what would be worse, and which he believed, would prove to be the case,) it should annihilate that amount and more of the productive industry of the country, to the general impoverishment of the community.

But our political friends who are about (unfortunately, as he believed) to give this bill their votes, endeavor to console us by telling us it is a mere provisional measure, intended to meet present exigencies; and that it will be repealed, or greatly modified, in a short time after we get into power. They doubtless think so; but will it be the case? Can they, on reflection, seriously believe that the necessity which they plead in excuse for their votes, will be less than it is now?

Do they really think that the manufacturers will be better able to bear a reduction of these high duties about to be imposed, as it is alleged, to save them, than they are now to do without them? If they do, they will be woefully mistaken. We have had a good deal of experience on the subject. The effect of high duties is not to decrease the necessity of continuing them, but the reverse—to increase the necessity of raising them still higher. This bill itself furnishes some striking evidence of the fact. Among the articles on which it imposes the highest rates of duty, is that of coarse cottons—rates not less than 100 per cent. on some descriptions; and they are the very articles so highly favored by the tariff of 1816, under the minimum duty, which the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden] so kindly brought to his recollection in the course of his remarks. We were then told (as we now are of this bill) that it was a mere provisional measure to protect an infant manufacture, which, in a few years, would protect itself by its own intrinsic energy; and yet now, after more than a quarter of a century, the manufacturers of the same article come and ask a still higher duty, in proportion, than what they then did. Again: another favored article at that period, was rolled iron: to protect which against the foreign, a duty of $30 per ton was laid on the imported; and now, its manufacturers come again, after so great a lapse of time, and ask a duty of $25 per ton; which is an ad valorem duty on the present cost greater than the rate per cent. in 1816—being not less than 100 per cent. He would add another item—that of cotton bagging and bale rope; on which the rate per cent. is much higher, as now proposed by this bill, than under the tariffs of 1824 or 1828; although we had then the same assurance as to it, as we have now as to this bill—that it was provisional, and that the home market would soon furnish a cheaper and better article. In fact, the whole bill, taken in connexion with the declarations of its advocates—that the manufactures must go down unless these duties are imposed—forms a volume of evidence that the whole effects of all past protection, from 1816 to this day, have been to require still higher. It is, indeed, in the nature of the system, as he has proved when the vetoed bill was before the Senate, that every duty imposed had but the effect of requiring a still higher. The cry ever has been "more, more, more." The more it has been supported, the more it required to be supported.

Those, then, of our political friends who intend to vote for this bill, deceive themselves, in supposing they are imposing a provisional or temporary burden. It is easy to put on the burden, but it will prove hard to take it off—as we have had ample experience. The exigency under which they, unfortunately, suppose they are compelled to vote for it, will be as great—nay, greater—against repealing or reducing the duties it imposes, hereafter, as it is now to impose them. Instead of being less dependent, the operators, who live by the bounties it grants, will be more numerous, and more dependent; and, if to refuse to impose these now would subject them to starvation, as we are told,—to repeal or reduce them hereafter would more certainly be followed (and that, to a greater extent) by the same effect. He would tell those who were about to take the fatal step, that they were about to do what could not be undone short of the extreme medicine of the Constitution; unless the excess to which it is proposed to push the system should bring an empty treasury into conflict with protection, or the great advance of intelligence should teach the many that the whole scheme, with all its plausible catch-phrases, is but a device of the few to live on the products of their labor.

Such, at least, was his conception; and, he believed he might say that of the many friends around him, and who, with him, are opposed to this bill. And what are the motives which are held out to us to give it our support? We are told by its friends and advocates that its passage would settle the question. They say the country needs repose; and that its business and prosperity cannot be revived till it is attained. That may be admitted. But will the passage of this bill settle the question, and give repose? The very reverse. It will greatly increase the agitation. The principles involved in the controversy are so directly hostile, that the question can never be settled till one or the other shall permanently prevail. There is (and, in the nature of things, there can be) no compromise between those who hold that the power of levying duties was given only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government, and can constitutionally and honestly be exercised only for that purpose; and those who hold that, in laying duties for the wants of the Government, they may, at the same time, be laid for the purpose of taking money from one portion of the community, to give to another. The great struggle between these conflicting principles now is, which shall gain the permanent ascendancy. This bill, if it should pass, would, at least for the present, give it to the side of monopoly, and against the side of equal rights; and if that ascendancy should become permanent—if its passage should settle the question, as its advocates fondly hope, in vain will be our victories at this and the extra session for popular institutions. The popular party, of which we are members, must go down; and our opponents, with their policy, and the form of Government to which it must necessarily lead, will rise permanently in the ascendant. Justice and equality—justice rigidly enforced, and equality between citizen and citizen, State and State, and one portion of the country and other, are essential elements of our system of Government, and of the party to which we profess to belong; and no system of policy can be admitted, which shall permanently depart from them, without fatal consequences to both.

Already, if we may judge from the declarations of the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Choate,] and other advocates of this measure, the protective policy which this bill carries so far, has made fearful changes for the worse in a large portion of the population of our country. According to their representations, the operatives engaged in manufactures which have been forced into existence by the system, depend for their bread on the passage of this bill. Is such a state of dependence on the movement of this Government consistent with the bold and independent spirit of freemen? Can a population be relied on to watch over and control its movements or resist its encroachments, when whether they shall live or starve depends on the change of two or three votes in this or the other House—and that, too, depending, perhaps, on no higher consideration than the calculation of political chances? That any portion of our population should be in so low and dependent a condition, excited his commiseration. If such are the blessings of the system—if it can so humble, in so short a time, the once proud, hardy, and independent yeomanry of New England,—he, for one, would infinitely rather see the portion of the Union where his lot is cast, impoverished by its exactions, but still retaining its erect and independent spirit, than wallowing in all the wealth it can bestow.

The portion of our party who have unfortunately separated from us on this measure, rest their support on different grounds. They plead, in the first place, the condition of the treasury as a justification of the vote. That it is bad; that the demands on it are urgent and great, and its means of meeting them small; that the public credit is prostrated; and that the agent, who has been idly

sent abroad to negotiate the loan, has been treated with scorn, was, he apprehended, but too true; and to be lamented that it is true. But who are responsible? He and the party of which he is a member are not. We had no agency in the measures which have led to the present exhausted condition of the treasury. On the contrary, we have done all in our power to resist it. We saw the danger at the extra session; and raised then, and have continued ever since to raise our warning voice against it. We opposed the withdrawal from the treasury of the revenue from the lands—resisted the creation of the debt; we called on those in power to retrench and economize in time: but all in vain. The last thing they thought of was the ways and means. It was the last at the extra session, as it is now the last at this. He stopped not to inquire whether this strange course was the effect of negligence or design on the part of those in power—designed to force this their favorite measure of policy through; and whether our political friends who intend to vote for it, on the ground of the exigency of the treasury, are not, without intending it, but consummating that design.

But it may be said that we are bound to relieve the treasury, without inquiring into the fact, by whom, or in what manner its embarrassment was caused. This may be admitted; but surely, when we come to the question of remedy, if there be a difference of opinion, those who are responsible, who have caused the mischief, and not those who have warred against it, and opposed the measures that led to it, ought to yield. It is going too far on their part, after they have done the mischief, to refuse to remedy it, unless we shall agree to join them in a measure as bad, to say the least, as the disease.

But admit that something should be done, and that speedily, to replenish the treasury and revive public credit; and that a full share of the responsibility is on us; how does it happen that this imperious necessity should attach to this particular measure, and none other? Why not vote for the measure moved by the Senator from Virginia to go back to the Compromise Act as it stood in the year 1841, when six-tenths of the duty above 20 per cent. still remained to come off, and which would afford a greater revenue to the treasury, and protection by duties varying from 20 to 40 per cent. to the manufacturers? The objection, it seems, to it; was, that it proposed to subject tea and coffee to a moderate amount of duty, and that only till the debt was paid. Without undertaking to deny or affirm whether the objections to taxing those articles are as great as has been alleged, he would venture to say that there were many considerations which make them peculiarly fit subjects of revenue. In the first place, duty imposed on them acted as a bounty to no one. Whatever the people might pay for consuming them would go exclusively into the treasury, and not into the pockets of monopolists. In the next place, they were objects of general use over the whole country, and by every class, which would make a duty on them fall on all, according to the extent of their consumption; and, finally, they are received in exchange to a great extent, for domestic manufactures, and a duty on them would have the effect of throwing some portion of the burden of supporting the Government on that privileged interest. And yet, with all these considerations in their favor as fit objects of taxation, it seems that the objection to any measure including them is so great, that this odious, unequal, unjust, oppressive, anti republican, and unconstitutional measure of our opponents, is to be preferred to it, however unobjectionable to the measure including them might be in other respects.

But this was not the only measure proposed as a substitute for this bill. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Merrick] proposed one, to lay 20 per cent. on imports, adding to their cost 25 per cent. for home valuation—a measure that would give much more revenue than this bill, whilst it would leave the distribution act undisturbed. And yet, with all their profession of attachment to that act, on the part of the political friends of the mover, and all the anxiety felt for the state of the treasury by the supporters of this bill, it received a very feeble support.

Another, and the last, was moved as a substitute by the Senator from Arkansas, [Mr. Sevier,] which proposed to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on the foreign cost, with the addition of 10 per cent. for the home valuation, on all articles which paid a duty, before 30th June last, above 20 per cent.—making the duty on them about equal to 27½ per cent, and to leave the duties at or below 20 per per cent., as they then stood; which would have yielded more revenue than this bill, and afforded, with the cash duties, a protection of about 33 per cent. on the protected articles. This, too, failed; and that, on an objection to one uniform average ad valorem duty on all articles. There are certainly strong objections, on revenue principles, when the rate of duty is high, to such an average duty; but, with a low rate, it has many and great advantages; and, among others, its simplicity and impartiality, and the strong resistance it opposes to an increase, by enlisting every interest against it. But a conclusive answer will be found to the objection in the fact, that the measure moved by the Senator from Arkansas did not subject all articles to one uniform average ad valorem duty, as is supposed. On the contrary, it provided for several separate classes—one at 25, another at 20, and others below—which experience would seem to favor, as a mode preferable to all others of imposing duties. But give to the objection its greatest strength, and how inconsiderable is it, compared to the overwhelming objections to this bill.

I (said Mr. Calhoun) voted for each of these measures—not that I was prepared to adopt them, as they were moved; but because I regarded them as intended for revenue and not protection, and believed them to be susceptible of being made the basis of a bill calculated to meet the exigencies of the treasury, and also of extricating the country from existing difficulties, so far as it could be effected by the fiscal action of the Government without the sacrifice of principle; but the manner they were received satisfied me that there was no prospect of doing anything which would accord with my views.

Another reason assigned for voting for this bill was the distressed condition of the manufactures. Admitting it to be true, to the extent alleged, he would ask if the other business of the community were less embarrassed; and if it is just, equal, safe, constitutional, or consistent with sound principles, to relieve them by the sacrifice of the others?

Another and a final reason remains to be stated—that it would suspend the distribution act. He acknowledged its force. No one more strongly objected to that unconstitutional and dangerous measure than he did; or placed a higher estimate on the importance of expunging it from the statute book; but, as bad as the measure is, he was not prepared to say that it was worse than this, or to get rid of it by substituting this in its place. But suppose them to be equally objectionable, there was this difference between them: it would be far easier to extricate ourselves from that than from this. There was no comparison in the extent and the strength of the interest that would be enlisted in favor of this measure, compared with those in favor of distribution: while the whole of our party are united and zealous against that, the feeder measure, but unfortunately divided to a considerable extent, it would seem, in reference to this, the stronger. According to his opinion the repeal of the distribution act by the next Congress with the whole weight of our party and the Executive Department against it was as certain as almost any future event; yet he was ready to make considerable sacrifice for immediate riddance from that odious measure, but nothing like as great as voting for this bill.

No one could more sincerely deplore that any portion of our political friends should bring themselves to support a measure to which he was so strongly opposed, and which he sincerely believed to be directly hostile to the principles of the party and our free and popular institutions. He doubted not but that they had come to a wrong conclusion; but he did hope that they would retain the strong repugnance they express to a measure, which they think themselves under circumstances compelled to support, and will rally at an early period not only in co-operation with the rest of the party, to free the country from its blighting effects, but will take the lead in its overthrow.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 1.

IS THERE NOT SOME ERROR OF THE MOON? *Revolutionary Movement!—Or big Insanity!*

"You may rely on the Whigs, (so called,) for destroying themselves without your aid. It is but a second Edition, not improved, of the conduct of the Federalists in 1798."

Such are the remarkable words addressed to us on the 2d ult., by one of the first minds in this country—a man, who though distinguished as a Republican in the days of '98, was not a warm friend of the Jackson Administration. But the opinion which he has expressed now, is sufficiently indicative of his opposition to the Federal Whigs. His words are prophetic of their downfall. They are "destroying themselves" without the aid of the Democrats. Such men as John Quincy Adams, John Minor Botts, and John Hampden Pleasants, as their conspicuous men, are enough to destroy any party. We say, J. H. Pleasants; for, his communication in yesterday's Whig, is a revelation that is calculated to startle every considerate man who values order, respects the voice of the people, obeys our institutions, and detests the revolutionary spirit of Danton, or the conspiracy of Catiline. We have looked to this revelation with astonishment. Even the startling phenomena of Mesmerism scarcely surprise us more. What madness rules some of the leaders of the Whig party, or controls their presses? Had Mr. Pleasants no considerate friend to advise him? Had the Editor of the Whig Oracle of this city no counsels for [illegible] such a development? But if the mere announcism of this revolutionary plot produces such an excitement, as must infallibly extend itself from one extremity of the State to the other, what must we think of men, who were capable of entering into such an atrocious plot! Happy are we to learn, that some of the cooler and better Whig spirits of this city already denounce the whole conception as a Revolutionary movement. Let the author and publisher of this manifesto be assured, that the people will not let this matter rest—that they will never cease to call for all the details—for the authors of the plot—for the roll of the Lentuli and the Cethegi, and for the name of every conspirator, who was to kidnap the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and to subvert the constituted authorities of the country. Nothing must now be kept back from the anxious curiosity of the People—and the Whig leaders will owe it to themselves to expose the authors, and to denounce the design. We have no room this morning for as full extracts as we would desire to make from yesterday's Whig. We must fly over the copious details for another opportunity.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday, contains a Card from "John H. Pleasants" addressed to "Alexander Mosely, Esq," written on the 25th August, 1842, and asking him to publish in the Whig, the correspondence which follows it. The 1st letter is as follows:

Richmond, Aug. 14, 1842.

To John H. Pleasants, Esq., Beaver Dam:

DEAR SIR: I have heard it confidently stated, that a plan was in agitation in 1840, to abduct Van Buren if he had been elected—that you were privy to it, and could tell all about it. I denied it, and do not believe it: certainly, in the way represented. I should like to know if it was so; and if it is, it is likely to be talked of and, of course, to be exaggerated. Would you object to disclosing particulars, either to me or through the Whig? Let me hear from you. Address A B, Richmond.

Your friend, A. B.

P. S. Can't you get Capt. Tyler abducted!

Then follows the reply of Mr. Pleasants to A. B. dated from "Goochland, Aug. 25, 1842," occupying more than 1½ columns of the R. Whig. Mr. P. states, that "in November, 1840, when every mail came fraught with the returns of the Presidential Election, and before the final returns from New York had been received, the Whigs of Richmond apprehended for twenty-four hours that the day had gone against them. This impression was caused by the complexion of certain Loco Foco statements issued from the city of New York, one or two days after the election in that state, and which claimed with the greatest confidence, that her vote had been given to Mr. V. B." He says that "if N. York and thus disappointed the sanguine calculations made upon her vote by the Whig party, it was not doubted that Pennsylvania, whose vote was hoped for rather than confidently expected, would follow her lead, and the vote of Virginia was already sufficiently in to render it next to certain that she had voted for Mr. Van Buren. The consequence was almost inevitable, that if these three great States had united in his favor, the Whigs were defeated, and Mr. Van Buren re-elected. Such a catastrophe then, when the Whig party were wound up to the highest pitch of confidence in victory, and exultation in the glorious fruits which they anticipated from it to a long-harassed country, would have been appalling."

He adds, "during the 24 hours of suspense I have mentioned, the excitement in Richmond was very great and was much increased by the prevalent, I may say, the universal conviction of the Whig party of that place, that there had been fraudulent voting in Virginia to such extent, sufficient in the counties of Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, and Madison, alone, to counterbalance any majority by which Mr. Van Buren could have carried the State. How far his conviction was well or ill founded, it is not now relevant to enquire; it is enough that it prevailed, honestly and sincerely."

("Fraudulent voting"! What proof is there of it? —what proof, that there was more of it on our side, than on the Whig side? We have seen the charges made out and proved, that the Whig pipe-layers of Ohio resorted to the vilest corruption and pipe-laying in 1840. And the same case in New York. Has not M. M. Noah, then one of the Elite of the Whigs in N. York, emphatically said out the other day: "We hope that some of the large sums expended in the late Presidential election, have not been drawn from this unfortunate source. Did the ten thousand dollars which a certain editor in Albany carried away from the city to secure the Second this riot, come from the funds of this institution! Did the eight thousand dollars, given to Glentworth to stump persons from Philadelphia to "watch our polls and prevent frauds," come from that Trust company!"

But let all this pass—and let us proceed to the Whig riot of 1840. "If then (says Mr. P.) Mr. Van Buren was re-elected by the vote of Virginia, without whose vote he could not have been re-elected, and it was manifest and should be judicially established, that he was indebted for his Virginia majority to fraud, the question passed from man to man, what was to be done! What was the remedy? Would the American people submit to be ruled by a minority, carrying their point by fraud! Ought it to be submitted to!" * * * * "If the Constitution and Laws afforded no redress, ought not the people to take redress into their own hands, as a case was presented when submission to the wrong was a tacit relinquishment of free Government and virtual slavery? Such were the questions agitated at that moment of excited feeling and painful suspense. Gentlemen of the Bar were consulted as to the legal course which ought to be taken, if Mr. Van Buren had been elected by the aid of Virginia, and it made to appear, that his majority in that State was fraudulent. They were of opinion that there was legal redress whatever, and that the returns of the Presidential Commissioners, were final and conclusive and could not be looked behind. * * * * *

"In this state of feeling, three individuals who happened to be together, interchanged opinion, that the entire concurrence of sentiment among the Whigs, and hastily arranged the heads of a plan for redressing the wrongs of the country by securing the person of Mr. Van Buren, previous to his inauguration. Three things were to precede putting it in operation. 1. The election of Mr. Van Buren. 2 That he could not have been returned without the vote of Virginia. 3. Proof, carrying positive and undoubted certainty with it, that his majority in Virginia was fraudulent. These preliminaries ascertained, twenty persons, men who could depend on one another, were to be admitted into the association under the pledge of secrecy and fidelity. Ten of the number were to proceed to Washington in a fast steamboat, giving out that their object was a jaunt of amusement, to witness the approaching inauguration. It was imagined that there would be little difficulty in finding an opportunity of conveying Mr. Van Buren on board by stratagem or force, and this done, the boat was to run with all despatch for Albemarle Sound, previously agreed upon as the destination. There the ten were to be met by their associates, and Mr. Van Buren to be escorted by the whole into the upper districts of North Carolina, Cornwallis' "most rebellious people in America," and whom we know to be now as staunch Whigs as their fathers were in 1780. Arrived there, a manifesto was to be published, addressed to the American people, declaring the motives and objects of the act, and the vicinage assembled and appealed to. Mr. Van Buren himself was to be treated with the greatest possible respect and courtesy compatible with safe custody. The manifesto was to demand a new election and the restoration of the rights of the majority. The next Northern mail brought confirmation of a great Whig victory, and of course the plan of abduction and all thoughts of it were abandoned. Whether it would have been executed if the events had fallen out, the anticipation of which led to its conception, is beyond my power to know. *I believe it would have been*; for, although it was embraced in passion, that passion was not likely to cool by witnessing successful fraud in the enjoyment of its spoils."

Mr. P. says, that abduction is not the remedy against Mr. Tyler, but impeachment is; and he calls upon the House of Representatives, at their next session, to impeach him; and that if that fails through the votes of the Democratic Senators, then, perhaps, we may have *abduction*, or, perhaps, assassination resorted to.

From the New York Morning Post.

JOHN C[illegible]

On the outside of this sheet, is the speech of Mr. Calhoun on the subject of the Tariff. The publication of it, furnishes us an opportunity, which we have long desired, to speak a word or two concerning its author.

From the earliest period in which we took an interest in politics, we have watched the course of Mr. Calhoun with deep and unabated attention.—We saw in him a man of mighty genius, ori inal, bold, unconquerable, yet somewhat erratic. We saw that he was a man exerting, and destined to exert, a powerful influence over the destines of his country. He seemed to be swayed by few or none of the influences of the time—his feelings were his own—his opinions were his own—without regard to the dictation of parties—fearless of rivals—superior to selfish motives—the master of circumstances and of his own movements.

That he had intellect of the highest order, his worst enemies were compelled to confess. It was an intellect an once acute and comprehensive.—Compact, logical, sagacious, and daring, it penetrated the most abstruse subjects, grasped the most broad, stopped at no conclusion, however unusual, and shrank from no truth, let it be never so fearful. Joined to this, was an indomitable energy of character, clear aims, strong purposes, and a will as firm as the rock. Nor did these iron qualities of resolution abate a particle from the enthusiasm and generosity of his sentiments. He was full of hearts. His favorite doctrines were of the most liberal cast, looking to the good, not merely of a single district, but of the whole country, not of one man or of ten men, but of all men. His sympathies, in spite of certain unfavorable influences of education, attached themselves to the multitude, and impelled him perpetually, though often unconsciously, to a career of the widest beneficence. Through the whole of his political life—and he has lived in the stormiest times—he has been open, direct, fearless and inviucible. As a reasoner, as an actor, and as a man, he has proved himself equally worthy of confidence and esteem.

We said that Mr. Calhoun appeared at first view somewhat erratic. It was nothing more than appearance. Because he trusted to the dictates of his own mind and heart, because he has never bowed down to worship the idol of the hour, but "kept right on his way," he has presented himself, at a time when neither his character nor motives were understood, to a strange and eccentric aspect. But time has set that matter right; and the more closely his career is scrutinized, the more convinced will an honest independent inquirer become, that he has ever been guided by a far reaching sagacity and profound patriotism. His worst doctrine—as many will consider it—the doctrine of nullification, is but the doctrine of State Rights carried to the final conclusion. It is a doctrine, sustained entirely by the resolutions of Madison in 1798, and so far from being destructive and dangerous to the Union, is the very safeguard of its integrity—an extreme, but appropriate and rightful remedy for the abuses of a tyrannical and exacting Federal Government. The rapid strides which centralization has recently made, are beginning to instruct the nation into its vital importance.

At present, Mr. Calhoun is the leading man of the day. He is just the man for the times. The affairs of this country have approached a period, when bold and stringent measures are necessary to its advancement. Our politics require an original and impulsive leader. On the questions of the currency and of the tariff,—the questions which are at the bottom of all our difficulties—the people are ripe for a radical, thorough and corrective course. We want a better currency; we want a freer trade. No man is so well qualified to work important reforms in our legislation, respecting those matters, as Mr. Calhoun. If th by opinion and character, is he fitted for the task. He has studied the theory of our Constitution, and of the constitution of American society, more profoundly than any other man; his convictions are clear and emphatic; he is no trimmer, no mere politician; a friend of retrenchment and reform; he fights under the glorious banner, spoken of in the great speech on our outside, of "Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the Constitution."

Having said thus much, it would be idle to conceal that Mr. Calhoun has our preference as a candidate for the Presidency. We believe him the best man before the public. He has a deep lodgment in the hearts of the people. But we only speak our own sentiments—we know of no factions. We mean no disrespect towards other candidates, and we shall [illegible] cheerfully by the decision of a National Convention; yet foremost of all, we are attached to John C. Calhoun.

TWO TRANSPARENCIES.

"TARIFF"—"HENRY CLAY."

There were but two transparencies hung up in the Exchange, in Philadelphia, on the night of the prodigious Whig rally and august celebration of the preconcerted arrival of the Federal members of Congress: "Tariff,"—"Henry Clay." The one [illegible] the grand achievement of the party; the other [illegible] the instrument by which it was asserted [illegible] accomplished. We will submit [illegible] reflections on these transparencies.

When the Compromise Act of 1833 (commonly called the Compromise Act) was passed, every one knows the glory it was supposed to confer on its distinguished author. He himself often vaunted of it in the Senate, and elsewhere—declaring that no man in Congress would ever dare infringe or violate it; and, even down to this very session of Congress, in his speech on his resolutions, he talked of its being observed in the approaching adjustment of the tariff. It is notorious that this act was neither observed, nor pretended to be observed, by Mr. Clay's party, in the late legislation of Congress; that it was repudiated, by every project of taxation brought forward by the Federalists; that, in the big tariff bill, passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, every principle it guaranteed was put aside; that all Mr. Clay's personal and political friends, from the North and the West, whilst denouncing and repudiating this act, voted in solid phalanx in the Senate and the House for this bill, which crushed it.

And, to the tariff bill which finally passed, (the same, with the exception of the distribution clause, and the tax on tea and coffee,) the temporary opposition from his friends was not from any regard to the act of 1833, or any abhorrence of the protective features it contained, but was solely on the ground that it did not provide for the distribution of the land money to the States. We now see everywhere, in the North, Mr. Clay's name connected with the tariff act passed; and his elevation looked to as the grand consummation of this nefarious protective tariff policy.

Now, we wish these things to be observed and rendered over, by [illegible] of all parties, and most especially by the cheated and betrayed people of the South. As little as Mr. Clay may be esteemed in other respects, he is not so contemptible as to have no influence with his party, or to forbear exercising it upon every movement affects his pretensions to the presidency. He is a man of but little wisdom, but of great influence on men. He is a rash, shallow statesman, but a great party leader; and however silly and desperate his measures may be, he tolerates no hesitation in the obedience of his followers. All the transactions of Congress on the subject of the tariff distinctly show that there was a settled and deliberate abandonment of the act of 1833 by Mr. Clay. On this account, he withdrew from the Senate, that he might not openly falsify his professions by his open acts. By his distribution scheme, and his free list at his extra session of Congress, and extravagant appropriations, he paved the way, by emptying the treasury, for the overthrow of the act of 1833, and a return to the protective policy; and then, stepping aside, he left the consummation to his trained and obedient colleagues. [illegible] hailed as the late deliverer, as well as the ancient father of the protective policy. What will his anti tariff adherents say in the South? Where is the vaunted faith and honor they were wont to impute to their presumptuous leader? In originating the act of 1833—the sole ground of Mr. Clay's popularity in the South—was meritorious and patriotic, what terms of reprobation shall be too strong for its faithless abandonment? They have got his professions—the North his acts. They his negative hypocrisy—the North his real policy.

The strangled dead act of 1833 he throws to them—the quickened mass of fat corruption, intertwined and slimed over in the act of 1842, he rolls into the sateless maw of the manufacturers. Promises and treachery to the one—plunder and wealth to the other! And these are to coalesce, to lift him to the presidency!! Can human contempt reach a deeper intensity than such expectations imply? If there could be any justification to Mr. Clay for falsifying his public professions and promises, and betraying the policy of the act of 1833—which he has declared to be identified with the peace of the country, and the perpetuity of our form of Government—it would be in finding corrupt tools and crawling sycophants whom, neither reason nor oppression shaking from his shirts, it might be patriotism to embrace and crush. The personal meanness which surrenders principles, is not to be compared to the foul iniquity which would fasten on the country a vicious agent, by whose administration all that is deemed valuable and free in our Government, according to their long entertained and proclaimed opinions, is to be annihilated.

"Tariff!" "Henry Clay!" Let these transparencies pass on to the South, and be hung over every Whig festival, declaratory of "Whig principles"—the synonymes of falsehood, treachery, and oppression; and when the wine and patriotism are highest, let them drink—"The father and destroyer of the compromise of '33. There is no shame in dishonor; infamy is true glory."—*ibid.*

Trouble in the Camp!—General Murphy of Ohio, a distinguished *whig* orator, who in the campaign of 1840, was styled the "Patrick Henry of the West," has taken the stump in defence of President Tyler and against the late revolutionary movements of the Clay party in the Legislature of that State. He addressed the people of Chillicothe a few days since, with decided effect. The Advertiser says: "There were many of the Clay whigs present but the fire became so hot that they had to withdraw before the speech was closed; while the Democrats were delighted to hear the tricks of the Federal leaders exposed by one who is acquainted with all their secret plans. General Murphy reached the summit when he poured forth his thunders against the conspiracy of the Whig members of the Legislature, and their electors, Thomas Ewing and Governor Corwin."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

General Harrison's opinion of Mr. Clay.—The Fredericksburg Arena says, one of the richest compliments ever bestowed on Mr. Clay, came from General Harrison, viz:—"I have often differed with him in opinion, but always found him *right!*" We beg leave to add another compliment to Mr. Clay, *from the same source*, which the reader will perhaps consider equally *rich*. In a letter to Col. Grent, of Washington City, in 1839, General Harrison said: "I HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING BUT UNGENEROUS TREATMENT FROM MR. CLAY, IN RETURN FOR YEARS

OF DEVOTED SERVICE." Our whig friends ought to give Mr. Clay the benefit of *all* General Harrison's *compliments*.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Good, Decidedly Good, Eh?—The following passed between a Main street merchant and a farmer, a few days since—both Whigs.

Farmer. How stands the Whig party now days!

Merchant. PROMISING, sir, VERY promising, indeed, sir.

F. An STILL *promising*—is that so?

M. O yes, never knew it MORE so.

F. Will it ever get to DO SO much more than MERELY promising?

M. Oh!—why—(hem)—you—I—it is—(hem)—have'nt these Locos brought a most intolerable stand? Nothing, sir, but a most devoted and determined struggle part of every true patriot to drive these rascals from power, will ever restore the country to prosperity, bring plenty of good currency, credit and trade, and secure the Farmer and Mechanic a just reward, give —— ——.

F. Permit me to interrupt you—I do not wish you to recapitulate the different promises of the party—I merely wished to ask your opinion whether, if we should beat the Locos this fall again, as bad as we did in 1840, we would be more likely to become anything more than a nation party, for I can assure you, I begin to have my doubts about it.

M. Did you see the GIRAFFE the other day?

F. Well, I didn't—money are plaguy tight now a days, notwithstanding our party power to——

M. (Moving.) You're not going out of town yet—(going) I'll see you again.

F. (To a bye stander.) I am determined to rub these chaps a little with their continual praising—for my part, I'm near about tired of it.—*Lancaster Eagle.*

The total number of persons enrolled as members of Yale College is about 7,000; the whole number of graduates 5,200, of whom 2,716 still survive, which is a large proportion, and argues that the whole scholar's life is favorable to longevity. The several libraries number 50,000 volumes. On Wednesday evening Dr. Dickson of South Carolina addressed the Phi Beta Kappa, on "the tendency of knowledge to promote human happiness," quite a novel theme!

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

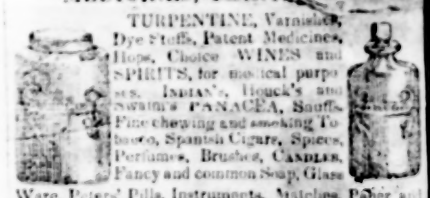
Lost—in this place on Wednesday last a small Card-skin Pocket Book, with a leather strap sewed on to fasten it with, a good deal worn: It contained a note on F. M. Rouche for six hundred dollars drawn sometime in 1838, due one day after date, with a credit of ten dollars on it. Also, one note on James Walker for ten dollars: an account on Wm. Jones for forty-three dollars: Also, a bill of goods bought by Mrs. Morris for me, ft J. & W. Murphy's of about eight dollars: Also, about fifty or fifty-two dollars in money: there was a ten and a three dollar bill in North Carolina money, and, I think, the remainder was in bills on South Carolina Banks.

All persons are notified not to trade for any of the above notes. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the pocket book and its contents at the "Watchman" or "Carolinian" Office.

J. B. ROUCHE.

September 13, 1842. 1w

Late Arrivals.



TURPENTINE, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Hops, Choice WINES and SPIRITS, for medical purposes, Indian, Houck's and Swaim's PANACEA, Snuffs, Fine chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Spices, Perfumes, Brushes, CANDLES, Fancy and common Soap, Glass Ware, Peters' Pills, Instruments, Watches, Paper and many other articles, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times, by

J. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Sept 9, 1842. tf

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord stands adjourned to meet at Prospect Church, on Tuesday, the 25th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTIS,
Stated Clerk.

☞ The Charlotte papers will please copy.

Notice.

THE Synod of North Carolina will meet on Friday before the fourth Sabbath of September, at Luther's Chapel, situated on the Concord Road, ten miles from Salisbury. The opening sermon will be delivered at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN D. SCHECK, Secretary.

Salisbury, Sept. 9, 1842. 2

Something New.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the Smith Shop formerly owned by Mr. Frederick Mowry, in the Town of Salisbury, which he intends hereafter to carry on in a manner altogether new in this part of the country. He is not only a Smith, in the common understanding of the word, but he is an actual Iron King, being ready and prepared to put iron into any shape or form whatever. All kind of Machine work,—the turning

Mill-Spindles, the Casting of Iron Gudgeons, &c.,

done at the shortest notice and in first rate style. He is also prepared for the building and repairing of Cotton Gins or Threshers, or indeed any kind of Machine work, that he may be called upon to do.

He respectfully solicits a trial.

W. H. WILLIAMSON.

Salisbury, September 2, 1842. tf

FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on cheap terms a fine new **Close Carriage** and 2 pair of excellent servicea**ble Horses.**

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Osnaburg, of a superior quality,

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Monday, September 18, 1842.

To the Subscribers of the Western Carolinian.

This number will close for the present the publication of the Western Carolinian, and finally, our connection with the Press.

[illegible] became the Proprietor of the establishment, and assumed the editorial control of the Carolinian, now more than four years ago, it was with any intention whatever of adopting the [illegible] profession permanently, or indeed of continuing it more than a twelve month, nor from any predilection other than the single one of giving aid in that particular crisis to the support of cher[illegible] principles. Circumstances however, grow[illegible] out of the state of political affairs since existed, have conspired to hold us on, contrary to our first and inclination, up to the present time. Those circumstances have ceased to operate.—That being so, we feel at liberty without seeming to abandon the post assumed as explained, to return to other pursuits, and no longer neglect private interests that require our personal attention elsewhere.

This much, in explanation, is due both to ourself and for the satisfaction of the friends whom we know to feel interested in the prosperity of the paper, as well as in the success of the principles which it has always advocated.

We had expected in withdrawing, to leave the Carolinian in able and experienced hands, but finding it impossible to complete, just now, the arrangements necessary for its uninterrupted continuance as contemplated, and business engagements that must be postponed or neglected requiring our attention immediately, we are forced to suspend for a few months, until arrangements are concluded which will place the paper in the hands of an editor, able, experienced and every way competent.

Of this our friends may be assured, that before any political contest of much interest shall arise in the State, the Western Carolinian will be in the field again with the old colors at her mast head, and under the direction of one better qualified than herself to conduct it; they may be assured too, that the establishment is at this time in a condition as prosperous as it has been for years, and with brighter prospects ahead than at any previous period within our knowledge.

In announcing the termination of the relationship which has existed between us, we have now only to take our leave of the friends whom we have met as familiar. For many we for their future prosperity and happiness.

To our brethren of the fraternity in the State—those of them we mean who have observed the courteous conduct of gentlemen towards us—and to new abroad, we tender on parting our high consideration, and sincere good wishes for their welfare and success individually.

The Real Blue-Lights.

The Whigs of New York, the other day, gave a great dinner to Lord Ashburton, the British Special Minister, previous to his departure for England. On the occasion, a scene was enacted, the most outrageous and disgraceful ever witnessed in this country. The particulars are detailed in an extract which may be found in another column.

It seems that the usual toast proposed on all public occasions—"*The President of the United States*"—is always given as a mark of respect, not to the particular incumbent at the time, but to our form of Government, was received by this party of Americans—excepting a very few—with contemptuous silence, and marked disrespect, while immediately afterwards, at the reading of the one which followed—"*The Queen of England*"—every man among them rose to his feet, and it was drank with loud cheers and great enthusiasm.

Who that has a drop of true American blood in his heart, but feels it boil with indignation at this gross insult to our Republican Institutions?

What will our North Carolina Whigs say to this shamefully manifest preference so unblushingly shown by their New York brethren for Royalty? Queen Victoria has no subjects in London more loyal than these Americans, who dishonor their name. The vile traitors, would to-morrow, if they could, exchange our Government of Equal Rights for King, Lords, and Commons. See the extract giving particulars.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers state that a number of cases of fever had occurred in the City the last week in August, and there was every reason to suppose that the disease was about to prevail epidemically.

Missouri.—This State is Democratic to the core. At the late elections the whole Democratic delegation to Congress, five members, was elected without opposition. The Legislature is nearly four to one Democratic.

We observe from the Highland Messenger that the Scarlet fever has been raging to some extent in Buncombe.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of September was $8 772.000.

There is a story going the rounds of the papers that Mr. Clay lately sent to Syracuse to buy a few barrels of salt for his home consumption, where upon the patriotic boilers assembled together and resolved to make him a present of thirty barrels, to be paid for by donations of 25 cents, exactly what Mr. Clay gave for the glass of water on his return from Congress.

The salt boilers of Syracuse [illegible] ned he shall not spoil for want of pickle, [illegible] doubt whether even that quantity of salt can [illegible] him.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ROWAN.

For the purpose of responding to the call of "old Mecklenburg" a number of our Republican friends propose that a public meeting be held by the Republicans of Rowan on some day before, or during our next County Court, which takes place the first week in November.

Proper notice will be hereafter given of the day fixed on, and we have no doubt [illegible] will be responded to with enthusiasm.

The Dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Shocco.—We had expected to receive certainly before this time an account of the proceedings at the Shocco dinner. The last North Carolinian gives the statement of the Tarboro' Press, the Editor of which was present, that there were from 700 to 1,000 persons in attendance; but none of the particulars.

"DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES."—We have before taken occasion to recommend this work, the Prospectus of which may be found on the opposite page, to the favorable notice of the public. It is all that it professes to be; a most valuable scientific, and useful publication, afforded at a very cheap rate. The amount of subscription could not be better appropriated by any man who desires to be informed on the useful subjects to which it is devoted. It is not like many of the things now issued from the Northern press, mere humbug and trash, but fully what the Prospectus promises.

☞ We refer the readers to an article on the opposite page, containing one of the most curious developments of the day;—we mean the extracts from a letter of the leading Whig editor in Virginia, during the contest of 1840, detailing the particulars of a conspiracy that was entered into at that time, to carry off Mr. Van Buren from Washington in case he had been elected. Apart from the folly of concerving such a thing, is the folly of this man in revealing it now. The whole matter shows to what a length of reckless outrage some mad Whig partisans were ready to go for the accomplishment of their revolutionary designs. It is well for the fools that their schemes were not carried out, or they would long since have swung as high as they had well deserved.

Condition of the Government.

The Charleston Mercury makes the following brief summing up of what the predominance of Whig policy in the general Legislature has brought the country to. Let reasonable men ask themselves if this is what was promised when Whiggery was seeking power. The Mercury says:

"There being now a short cessation of Whig legislative sessions, which is sure to [illegible] the results of their two sessions. Conspicuous among these is the extent of the National debt, which may be stated thus:

Treasury notes outstanding March 4, 1841,	$4,500,000
Debt of District Columbia and old debt,	1,703,580
Total old debt,	6,203,580

New debt. Redeemable Rate Int

Loan Sept. 1841,	1844	5 2-5	10,000
" " "	1844	5½	2,213,000
" " "	1844	5	2,439,000
" April, 1842,	1862	6	1,004,479
Treasury notes outstanding,			8,771,999
Actual debt, August, 1842,			16,034,418
Stock on the market,			10,455,521
Arrearages			5,055,000
Total present debt,			$31,494,939

"In addition to this the Whigs would have created a Bank, in which they failed—they would have permanently given away the public lands, in which they failed—and they *enacted* a tariff, which it is acknowledged by business men, will work immense injury to trade and still prove utterly inadequate to the support of the Government."

☞ We give to-day the admirable and unanswerable remarks of Mr. Calhoun at the close of the great Tariff debate in the Senate. For eloquence, force, and powerful demonstration of the subject, they could scarcely be surpassed.

Governor's Election.—After detaining our publication for the last four weeks a day later than the usual time of issuing, we are at last compelled to leave our readers uninformed of the final result, as there are two Counties Nash and Green, yet to be heard from. The news from these may possibly reach Raleigh by the time of the meeting of the Legislature.

☞ For some account of the present condition of the "prosperous and happy people" of Queen Victoria, as Mr. Webster calls them, see the extracts of Foreign Intelligence which we give this week.

The *Globe* of the 12th instant, which we have received just as our paper is going to press, announces the death of Mrs. LETITIA TYLER (wife of the President of the United States) on the evening of Saturday, the 10th.

Lord Ashburton, the Special British Minister, took his departure from New York City on Saturday, the 3d instant.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The following important declaration of Mr. Corry at Cincinnati is significant of what thousands, now silent, will express by their votes at the polls:

From the Missouri Reporter.

At a Democratic meeting in Cincinnati, on the 19th instant, adjourned from Renly's Hall to the market place, to accommodate the immense crowd in attendance, Mr. Corry, formerly a Harrison Whig, took the stand, and spoke at great length, and with great enthusiasm, of the mad and reckless course of the party with which he had formerly acted, in all its recent measures. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Mr. Corry said that he had been requested by numerous young men of the city, on this occasion, to define their and his position. They had heretofore voted with the opposite party. In the canvass of 1840, they had gone for General Harrison and Mr. Tyler. But they had done so upon the distinct avowals of opposition to a National bank and a high protective tariff on the part of those gentlemen, and upon the distinct understanding that those measures were disavowed by the Whigs, and were not to be [illegible] referred to an early occasion upon [illegible] General Harrison, in a public speech, had [illegible] the establishment of a branch of the late United States Bank in Cincinnati, as the fruitful source of immense loss and misery. These were the impressions under which they had gone with the opposite party in 1840, and previously. What did they now see? Repeated attempts by that party to get up a National bank again, and a distinct avowal of a National bank and a high tariff candidate in the person of Mr. Clay. Here, then, upon this dereliction from the oft-repeated opinions of Harrison and Tyler—upon this attempt to revive a repudiated system, he and his friends kept steadily onward, consistent in their course, although it led them to disavow and denounce, as he now did, the objects of the party with which they had acted."

We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Corry, and can assure our readers that he is one of the ablest and most eloquent young men in Ohio. The acquisition of such men will give new strength to the Democrats of the West.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE ASHBURTON DINNER.

The pitiful insult offered to the President of the United States, and through him to the whole country, by the Whig leaders at the Dinner given to Lord Ashburton, is justly and strongly reprobated, and there is every appearance that the people of New York will take measures to show that they have no sympathy with so contemptible an exhibition of political spite. In proof of this we take the following from the *Herald* of Monday:

A private meeting was held on Saturday night, at the house of Major Hopkins, the great head quarters in times past of the Democracy whence emanated some of the purest and brightest lights of the great Republican party. What was done at this spontaneous assemblage, and what is to be done hereafter, may be gleaned from the following resolutions, forming as they do, an irresistible appeal to the American character:

Resolved, That the intolerable and unparalleled insult which was so outrageously offered to our country and form of Government, at the Dinner given to Lord Ashburton, the British Plenipotentiary, at the Astor House, on the 1st instant, when States' rights toast of "The President of the United vated by gross acts of contumely, while [illegible] of, "The Queen of England" was received with enthusiastic cheers, and every demonstration of profound respect appeals to the pride and patriotism of American Republicans, without distinction of party, to rescue our city and the country at large, from the scorching stigma and degradation which has thus been inflicted upon us, by the internal enemies of republicanism and unnatural sycophants of monarchy, in the eyes of the world.

Resolved, That we therefore call and organize a public procession of citizens for this purpose, to terminate in a public meeting in the Park, expressive of the sentiments and feelings demanded by the occasion.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn, to re assemble at Hermitage Hall, at the corner of Allen and Houston streets, on Monday evening next, the 5th inst. at seven o'clock, for the purpose of agreeing upon the necessary arrangements for carrying this determination into full and emphatic effect.

The Whig papers of New York attempt to excuse the act as an inadvertence. The *Herald* restates the circumstances minutely, and the account accords with other statements, and is beyond doubt true. It is as follows:

The facts are these: When that toast—"The President of the United States," was given by Mr. John A. Jay, he made no attempt to arouse the feelings of the company in favor of it, but sat still, showing a studied, marked, contemptuous silence; the toast was repeated with a peculiarly insulting emphasis by Mr. J. Depeyster Ogden, the first Vice President, who also refused to call forth any response, but showed by his manner, that he wished the company not to respond to it. The second Vice pronounced the toast in a respectful tone of voice, and then sat down without a sign. Lord John Hay, and the officers of the Warspite rose to their feet, so did Mayor Morris, and one or two other of the guests; and it is our impression that Lord Ashburton rose also, but seeing none of the officers of the meeting, or the committee rise, they all sat down looking very much astonished. Mr. Marvin, the well known, importer of illustrated English works, (himself an Englishman) rose to his feet at the centre of the left wing of the table, and remained standing till the music struck up, "looking for the cue," as he himself says, "to be given by the Vice Presidents." At last he sat down in amazement, asking the person next to him, what in the name of wonder it all meant.

Now, mark the difference, and then say, if the insult was unintentional or otherwise. When the toast of the "Queen of Great Britain" was given, Mr. Ogden, the first Vice President and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, together with several of that same Committee, were the very first to spring to their feet, and give the "hip, hip, hurrah," and call out for three cheers, and one member cried out "One more!"

The *Plebeian* of Monday makes the following statement:

In justice to the British officers who were present at the dinner to Lord Ashburton, it is proper to state, that when the toast to the President of the United States was proposed, each rose from his seat to drink it. The ominous silence of our own countrymen, to their shame be it spoken, astonished and embarrassed the foreign gentlemen. They could not for the moment realize that men, professing to be Americans and Republicans, could be guilty of so gross an outrage upon decency and propriety, as to insult, especially on an occasion of this kind, and before strangers, the Chief Magistrate of the Union. We have good authority for stating, that each of the British officers present has expressed his mortification that so outrageous a procedure should have occurred at a table where they were invited guests.

Paper Money.—One of the best illustrations of the virtues of a paper currency, is the following from the St. Louis Monad.

It seems that a party of gentlemen were telling their "experience," while standing in front of the Gas Light Office, when a well known genius came along, and, breaking into "the party," told his story something in this wise:

"Hold your horses," says he, "and if you want to hear the greatest shaving story that you ever did hear, just keep cool. I never have, in all my life, had much money on hand at any one time; but a short time before the suspension of specie payments by the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, I had $200 of her bills, and when I heard the news of her failure, I thought she would rise again, so I held on to the money. After a few weeks, I saw it was going to ruin, and I determined to get rid of it; so I took it to a broker's and exchanged it for Cairo, at thirty per cent discount. This I looked on as paying pretty dear for a shave; but the next thing I heard was that the Cairo Bank had blown up; and I goes off to a broker instanter, and off comes twenty five per cent more, and then I had the product of my speculations in the State Bank of Illinois money. Next thing away goes the State Bank—busted all to pieces—and hang me if I didn't lose thirty per cent more in obtaining Shawneetown money; and then I thought I was safe, with what little money I had got—but alas! for all worldly affairs!—down goes the Shawneetown Bank—refused to resume—panick raised; and to prevent the brokers from shaving me again, I went to a private individual, and gave him all the Shawneetown money I had for twenty dollars in Ohio money; and on offering to pass it, I was told that it was counterfeit. And now, whether you believe it or not, I tell you, gentlemen, it is a fact, there is the whole remains of $200.

Upon this he produced two ten dollar bills on the Geauga Bank of Painesville, and exclaiming "Yes, them two cursed counterfeit notes on the Bank of Geauga, are the whole remainder of my money speculation," rushed around the corner and up Locust street, while the whole company went right over to the Tontine and liquored.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Caledonia at Boston, we have English papers to August 19th, inclusive. The C. reached Boston at 6 o'clock, A. M., yesterday morning.

The cotton market, it will be seen had been animated, and the sales large. For a few days previous to the departure of the steamer, the prevalence of turn out and riots among the manufacturers, had checked operations to some extent, though the sales continued larger than an average. At Havre to the 16th, the cotton market had been void of animation.

In other articles at London and Liverpool we nonice nothing remarkable. No time for details. At Havre American pots had declined to 45f. 33c. a 45. 52c.

Some American beef brought in the Barnsley market 4½ per lb.; Am. pork 3½.

The riots had occasioned some depression in the funds. On Thursday 18th, Consols stood at 91¾ for money, and 91¾ for the account.

Provisions continued plenty; bids were done at 2½ per cent.

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th by the Queen in person.

The weather had continued fine, and the harvest was rapidly progressing. Of flour from the U. States 2323 barrels had arrived.

The news from the continent is important.

A dreadful earthquake had taken place at Messina. At Caledonia 30 houses and a covenant were destroyed.

Washington Irving had arrived at Madrid, and been received in the most cordial manner.

A Liverpool paper announces the failure of Mr. Baker, an extensive Corn merchant, whose liabilities were £200,000.

SERIOUS OUTBREAKS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—A series of alarming riots have broken out in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland. The people during the past two years have borne the most pressing privations with exemplary fortitude, and have submitted to repeated reductions of wages, on account of the bad state of trade, under the promise that whenever there should be a revival, better remuneration should be given to them. Just, however, when an improvement in business was noticed, and they might reasonably have expected a realization of their long cherished expectations, it was proposed by three of the leading manufacturing firms at Staleybridge, near Manchester, and by some employers at Dunfermline, in Scotland, that they should submit to a still further reduction. Whether there was any concert between the millowners, at so great a distance, cannot well be ascertained, but the people, in both cases, became exasperated, and it is clear, from the readiness with which they were joined by workmen of all descriptions, that the flame had long been smouldering, and only wanted encouragement to burst forth into an extensive conflagration.

There had, a fortnight previously, been a turn-out of the colliers in Staffordshire, and they had visited the pits in the adjoining counties, for the purpose of compelling the people employed therein to join them. Some of them readily acceded, but others resisted, and they then returned to their own homes.

The turn out weavers and spinners appear to have adopted a similar course, but in consequence of the crowded state of the population in the manufacturing district, they were the more formidable in their irruptions. After numerous meetings at Staleybridge, Ashton, and Mottram, there was a general turn out of the spinners and weavers at the former place, in compliance with the demands of an immense mob. A procession was then formed with banners, on which were inscribed their determination not to resume labor until their wages were raised to the same rate as in 1839 and 1840. They compelled colliers, calico printers, and other trades to join them, and went to Duckinfield, Ashton, Oldham, Hyde, Fairfield, Droylsden, Denton, and other surrounding towns, stopping the mills in all these places.

At Manchester they were frequently dispersed by the military, but re assembled and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their incursions to Stockford, Macclesfield, Glossop, Tintwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroy, Preston, Wigan and all the surrounding towns where the population was great or manufactories existed, causing one universal and wide-spread insurrection, whilst a similar course was pursued by the colliers in the Staffordshire Potteries and at Glasgow.

Since Tuesday, the 9th inst., Manchester has been in a complete state of disorganization, all business being at a stand still, and the military being constantly engaged in dispersing riotous assemblages. There has, however, been comparatively speaking very little destruction of property, and not much plunder, though many of the mills have been attacked and the shopkeepers have been compelled to give up their stocks of provisions. At Halifax, Blackburn, and Preston, the military have fired upon the mobs, and several lives have been lost.

The millowners having been compelled to close their establishment, have determined not to re open them until quiet shall have been perfectly restored. Hundreds of thousands of people are therefore without bread, suffering from their folly.

The chartists have endeavored to take advantage of the disturbances to extend their views, and the people are divided—one section declaring for higher wages and the other for the charter. In Staffordshire the houses of several gentlemen of property have been fired, and the mob have been otherwise excessively violent.

Dry Toast.—At the *negotiation* dinner Mr. Webster gave as his toast:

"Queen Victoria—May she long continue to reign over a *prosperous* and *happy* people.

Who ever heard of *her* people being prosperous and happy!—*Phila. Spirit Times.*

MARRIED,

At Annfield, near this place, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lynch, Dr. *John Lynch*, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss *Eliza Ellen*, daughter of Col. Robert Macnamara, of this County.

In Montgomery County, on the 4th instant, by Littleton Harris, Esq., Mr. *Kindrick Cranford* to Mrs. *Charity Smith*, both of Davidson County.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 21 inst., and in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. *Louisa Brown*, wife of Mr. John D. Brown, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Pool.

In this Town, on the 12th instant, Miss *Elizabeth Thompson*, daughter of Mrs. Susan Thompson, aged about 19 years.

In this Town, on the 12th instant, *Eliza*, infant daughter of Maj. John B., and Ann N. S. Lord, aged 10 months and 15 days.

In this Town, on the 9th inst., in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. *Sarah S. Green*, leaving a husband and two children, one of whom a very young infant, to feel the want of those tender cares which none but a wife and a mother can bestow.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, and her conversation on her sick bed evinced that her hope was scriptural and steadfast. Her prolonged and various affections, which doubtless appear to her now to have been but for a moment, have worked out for her a far more exceeding weight of glory.

"The path of sorrow, and that path alone,
Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown;
No traveller ever reached that blest abode,
Who found not thorns and briers in his road."

[*Communicated.*

In this County, on the 9th instant, Mrs. *Katharine Ketchy*, wife of the late John Ketcy, aged 59 years, 10 months and 26 days.—[*Comm.*

JOHN W. ELLIS,

Attorney at Law,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Office 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's Brick Row.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

An Overcoat Lost.

LOST sometime in the latter part of the winter or first part of the spring, a very fine drab Overcoat, with a spot of Printer's ink on the right skirt. Any person returning said coat to this Office will be liberally rewarded.

July 29, 1842. tf.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulus, as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, *head ache*, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pleura, and the sickness incident to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventative, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale by the Agents.

The American Family Medicine.

It is believed, that for some years past no medicine has been so extensively adopted in the intelligent and respectable families of the United States, as Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters—which have achieved the general good opinion by their intrinsic virtues alone, without the artifice of quackery or extravagant pretensions. It is found by the unanswerable argument of practical experience, that they really do all that they profess to do, and a great deal more than the proprietor has ventured to claim for them. He has received testimonials in immense numbers from every section and almost every city and town of this widely extended country, including thousands from the city of New York and the neighborhood, that they are speedily and powerfully effectious in all bilious and liver complaints, dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, diarrhœa, jaundice, fever and ague, worms, nervous debility, loss of appetite, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, salt rheum, leprosy, erysipelas, rush of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, chronic headache, inward fever, affections of the bladder and kidneys, unhealthy aspect of the skin, the sickness incident to females, general debility and waste of flesh, and all the ordinary symptoms of a derangement of the stomach and bowels, and impurity of the blood, from whatever cause arising. Although so mild and agreeable in their mode of operation, as never to prostrate even the weakest patients, and as to render them perfectly safe even for young children; they never fail to cleanse the bowels, liver, bladder and kidneys of all obstructions and impurities, and to give a most clear and healthful hue to the countenance. They should be kept in all families, and by every adult individual as renovators of health and preventatives of disease. They are so kept by thousands with acknowledged advantage, and new proofs of their usefulness and astonishing effects even in apparently hopeless cases, are arriving every day from far and near. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.

The above **Medicine** is for sale at the Salisbury **Drug-Store**, by

C. B. WHEELER.

September 2, 1842. tf

VARIETY.

The Frenchman.—"'I find,' he says, 'de English tongue vary tuff, and I am hard to understand at. De meaning ob de words is so scattered, it is not easy for to gader them, all at the same time to chuse dat wot fits de best to right place. Dere is 'look out,' which is to put out your head and to see; and 'look out,' which is to haul in your head and not to see, just contraire. To day steward took hold of de sky light and said, 'look out;' well I put my up head for to 'look out,' and he shut down de sash upon it and gave me a cut all over my face with pains of glass, and said, 'dat is not de way to 'look out,' you should have took your head in.'"

Excessive Courtesy.—One of our friends relates the following dialogue as having occurred between an English Bishop and a Nobleman, both remarkable for their formal courtesy.

"Good morning to your lordship."

"I salute your reverence—yours to the shoe tie, my Lord Bishop."

"Yours to the bottom of your feet, my Lord."

"Yours to the centre of the earth, Bishop," exclaimed his lordship, a little quickly.

"Your servant, my Lord, even to the antipodes," replied the Bishop in haste.

"Yours to the bottom of h—ll" blustered out the excited nobleman, rather uncourteously.

"There I leave you my *Lord*," remarked the Bishop, mildly, as he passed on.

An illiterate member of the Central Court, being very desirous of making a speech on one occasion when a bill for organizing the militia was before the House, arose and delivered himself of the following:

"Mr. Speaker, I don't know nothing about this organizing the militshy. I go for retrenchment, Mr. Speaker, and I consider drums and fifes enough, sir, for the militshy without organs, Mr. Speaker!"

And down sat the worthy in a state of great excitement.

Conscientious.—An English paper mentions that a magistrate at Cheltenham, on taking his seat one morning, not long since, gravely announced that his dining room chimney had caught fire from not having been regularly swept, and he had in consequence sentenced himself to pay half a crown which he handed over to the clerk. This reminds us of a circumstance which was related to us as having occurred in the West not long since. A judge, one day during the session of his court, after the adjournment for dinner had taken place, marched boldly up to a distinguished lawyer, who had treated him somewhat cavalierly during a short time previous, and without ceremony cuffed his ears and pulled his nose. On the meeting of the court in the afternoon, he announced in the course of business, that he had committed a breach of the peace—which ought not to go unpunished—otherwise the person of no individual would be safe. He, therefore, fined himself two dollars.

A Vegetable Waistcoat.—"Tom what kind of a waistcoat is that you have on?"

"Why, it's a cloth waistcoat, to be sure."

"Didn't it come from old Threadneedle, the tailor's?"

"Yes."

"Well then it's a vegetable waistcoat!"

"A what?"

"A vegetable waistcoat! It's made of *cabbage!*"

It is astonishing, even in the spring tide of success, how the most trivial circumstance will damp the courage of the bravest, and check the most desperate in their career.

A Clincher.—A distinguished professor in one of the Northern Colleges, celebrated for hydraulic and hydrostatic philosophy, as well as piety, once upon a time, in the customary chapel devotions, wound up his prayer, which, instead of a petition was invariably an argument, in the following strain, after having assured himself of the correctness of his position:—"*Paradoxical as this may seem to thee, O Lord, it is nevertheless true!*"

Not Bad.—The Buffalo Advertiser says that a man who has suffered from dogs makes the following proposition—that, in order to save time and unnecessary trouble he will stand one hour each day for a week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harrass his quiet by asking impertinent questions may have the opportunity of hearing, always, provided that the remainder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind.

The ring was formerly worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, from a supposition that a particular nerve in that part communicated with the heart.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a Western lawyer, "would you set a rat trap to catch a *bar?*—Would you make fools of yourselves by endeavoring to spear a Buffalo with a knitting needle? Or would you attempt to empty out the Mississippi with a gourd? No, gentlemen, I know you would not; then how can you be guilty of the absurdity of finding my client guilty of *man*-slaughter for taking the life of a *woman?*"

A man in this vicinity once sent a barrel of cranberries to a friend in foreign parts, who had never seen any fruit of the kind. In a few months he received a letter in which his friend expressed great regret that on account of the length of the voyage, the fruit were *sour* when they arrived and he was consequently obliged to throw them away. —*Ledger.*

At a Temperance celebration at St. Louis on the 4th instant, the following sentiment, among others, was drunk:

"*The Reformed Drunkards*: We welcome them as the *only* messengers that have ever returned from the *Spirit* land."

Useful Dogs.—Mr. Kendall, in the account of his Santa Fe Expedition, speaks of some remarkable dogs used by the Mexicans to guard their sheep. He says: "There were very few men along with this immense herd of sheep; but in their stead were a large number of noble dogs, who appeared to be peculiarly gifted with the faculty of keeping them together. There was no running about, no barking nor biting, in their system of tactics; but, on the contrary, they would walk gently up to any sheep that happened to stray from the fold, take it carefully by the ear, and lead it back to the flock. Not the least few did the sheep manifest at the approach of these dogs; and there was no necessity for it. They appeared to me to be a cross of the Newfoundland and St. Bernard species, of very large size, and with frank, open countenances, and from what I could learn, extremely sagacious."

A fellow in Louisiana, who had become inextricably involved, wished to take the benefit of the bankrupt law. He therefore drew up his petition and in the schedule of effects he gave up a little two week's old pig, and a barrel half full of whiskey, as his only available assets. The petition was accepted, but when the assignee went to our bankrupt friend, neither whiskey nor pig was to be found, and after considerable hamming and hawing, the poor fellow at last delivered himself as follows: "If you must know the truth, Mr. Assignee, why, the pig is dead, and I have drank all the whiskey." —*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straightforward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every station, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, to every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ewing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour,
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will undertake to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $10, *post paid and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

GUBERNATOR.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A Temperance Convention that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forgone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842

Beef,	2½ a 4½	Iron,	3½ a 5
Bacon,	6 a 8	Lard,	8 a 9
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	37½ a 40
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	6 a 10
Cotton, (clean)	7 a	Do (loaf,)	14 a 18
Corn,	a 30	Salt, (bu.)	1 00 a 1 25
Coffee,	10 a 12	Do (sack)	3 00 a 3 [illegible]
Flour,	$4 00 a 4 50	Steel, (blister)	10 [illegible]
Feathers,	25 a 30	Do (cast	25 [illegible]
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	[illegible]
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a [illegible]

AT CHERAW, S. C., AUGUST 20, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	6½	Flour,	5 00 a $5½
Bacon,	6 a 8	Feathers,	37 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62½	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., AUGUST 24, 1842

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	4 a 8½
Bacon,	6 a 9	Corn,	56
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 40
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small [illegible] number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand a few [illegible] surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5, twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "The SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with fairness, and in a manner which will prove acceptable to the party which [illegible] majority with domestic politics, acquired by residence at the capitol, and the sojourn of one of them abroad, [illegible] observation, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unchangeably Democratic, yet, they would fain hope, not illiberal or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if everyone resolved to try, at first, to be removed. The only ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or otherwise, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN,
J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionably for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions. Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address

MARTIN & HEART,
June 3, 1842. Washington, D. C.

—MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at [illegible] Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used [illegible]

—BOOK AC—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the main and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

THE CHICORA,
OR
MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a Weekly Paper, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—as a guard, to what ever may impart instruction or elevate amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *The Chicora* will occupy neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be given to both, to enable the reader to learn how the political and religious and political condition of the country stands.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South, and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their [illegible] may appear too confident, after the repeated failures of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made, so extensive the correspondence they have engaged, so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern, they have enlisted—that with the kindly feeling, liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears of the result.

The *Literary Department* of the Chicora will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial [illegible] with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful information invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, subscribers believe the Chicora will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it a constant business to visit every section of our country, and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only meet fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The Chicora will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable [illegible] the first number.

DODGE,
W. B. CARROLL.

July 1, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE [illegible] EDITION,

A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, [illegible] and Mines.

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., *F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Pl. Soc. &c. Germ. Hanov., Mulh., &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those great transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing the notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SUNDERLAND, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in their advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscriber post-paid,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
200, *Broadway*, N. Y.